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McGill Daily



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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

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MR. BLACK TO GIVE LECTURE

Subject, "The Progress of Forest Protection in Canada."

REPORT ON HONOR ROLL

Executive of Science Undergraduate Society Will Outline the Arrangements.

Next Wednesday night the Science Undergraduate Society will hold a meeting in the Chemistry Building at 8 o'clock. The executive will make a report on the arrangements which have been made to have a "Roll of Honour" placed in the Engineering Building and Mr. Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association will present an illustrated lecture on "The Progress of Forest Protection in Canada." Mr. Black has had a unique opportunity of studying this problem and is particularly well qualified to discuss the subject and its immediate and ultimate economic aspects.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the value of Forest Protection, the following article has been written:

WHAT OF OUR FORESTS?

These are days when national stock-taking is in order, and we, in Canada, are directing more general attention and giving more careful consideration to our available and potential national resources than in the past. Too frequently, perhaps, we have been content to accept the optimistic statements of the vast natural wealth of our country, which we have been accustomed to hear, and to base on these comforting assurances an easy confidence as to our national industrial future.

In part that confidence is abundantly justified. Canada is a young country, of large and varied opportunities, but our peculiar advantage lies in the fact that we have before us not only the industrial history of the older European countries but also the more recent and more directly comparable history of the industrial development of the United States. Our country is liberally endowed with natural advantages but we will miss one great opportunity if we do not capitalize, to our full and immediate benefit, the lessons which that history offers, and make timely provision for the conservation of our natural resources and for their efficient development which this implies.

Considering the case of our forest resources, the necessity of the development of such general policies and such legislative control as will insure the protection and economical development of this great national asset, is forcibly demonstrated by the experience of other countries and, indeed, to some extent, by the present situation in Canada. It is encouraging to note that increasing attention has been turning to this question. The several provincial departments, concerned with the administration of forest lands, and the Dominion Forestry Branch establishing and maintaining national reserves and administering general control of forestry policies, are making substantial progress toward the solution of these problems. At McGill University, the Forest Products Laboratories, recently established by the Dominion Government, are undertaking experimental research in the utilization of forest products as a means toward the improvements of industrial practice and the extension of commercial opportunities. The markets for Canadian timber, pulp, and wood distillation products are constantly extending and the prospect of the immediate future is decidedly promising.

One feature of the forestry situation in Canada, however, which is less encouraging, is the history of enormous losses from forest fires during the past quarter century or more. We have gone far from that time when cutting and burning timber was the approved method of clearing agricultural land, but our accidental losses from forest fires have reached an appalling figure, and even at the present time the annual loss from this cause is considerable. The direct loss of merchantable timber is the feature of such destruction which is naturally first considered, but even more serious in some cases are the loss of young tree growth, the partial burning of the moss and top soil which supports timber growth, the exposure of such thin overlying soil burden to direct influence of natural erosion agencies and the resulting serious reduction in the water storage capacity of large watershed areas. The importance of these secondary results has frequently been demonstrated and the serious aspect of the situation is that it is not al-

R.V.C. UNDERGRAD. SOCIETY

The elections for officers for the R. V. C. Undergraduate Society were held yesterday. The successful candidates were: President, Miss Marjorie Spier; vice-president, Miss Cameron Hay; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Abbott.

LIEUT. WILMOT IS DECORATED

Awarded Military Cross for Distinguished Service.

WAS A STUDENT AT MCGILL

Many Other McGill Men Have Been Awarded Military Crosses.

Lieut. Lemuel A. Wilmot, 29th Batt., C.E.F., awarded the Military Cross for distinguished service with the Second Division of Canadians at the front in France, is a past student of McGill, having spent some time with the class of Science '14, but was not graduated.

Lieut. Wilmot has been awarded the Military Cross "for conspicuous gallantry during an assault, under heavy fire for several hours whilst cutting wire entanglements. He then led an assaulting party, although wounded, and superintended the withdrawal."

Lieut. Wilmot is a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, and left there with many honors, including first place. A year ago he was granted provisional rank in the 11th Irish Fusiliers of Canada stationed at Vancouver, B.C., and joined the 29th Battalion, C.E.F., upon its organization. He has now been for several months on the firing line in France.

Other McGill men who have won the Military Cross are Captain Talbot M. Papineau, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Captain Hyman Lightstone, Royal Army Medical Corps; Capt. D. M. Mathieson, Canadian Engineers; Lieut. W. A. P. Parnell, Grenadier Guards; and Lieut. Evan B. Hugh-Jones, Royal Engineers.

STANFORD STUDES. KEEP BASKETBALL

A Huge Majority Vote to Still Have it for a Major Sport.

Stanford students have decided by an overwhelming majority to retain basketball as a major sport. But little opposition was expressed at the polls. Out of a total of 367 votes, there were 269 for keeping the sport a major and 98 against. This decision is final and insures the men who played against California their block 'S's' for the season.

The men who played against California in the two games of the series are W. B. Blodget, '15, W. R. Wheatly, '17, J. S. Wallace, '17, O. D. Dolan, '18, and E. R. Coughy, '18. Blodget and Wheatly are veterans of long standing, while Wheatly, Wallace, Dolan and Coughy played last year. Wheatly was elected captain for the remainder of the season and next year, after the game with California last Saturday.

But one more game remains to be played in the present season. The last game of the California-Nevada Basketball League series will be staged in the gymnasium against the College of the Pacific this evening.

HARRIER CLUB.

A special meeting of the Harrier Club will be held to-day at 7.30, in Strathcona Hall. A good attendance is requested, as important business is to be dealt with.

ways possible to repair the damage by reforestation.

State effort, and to a considerable extent, private and corporate co-operation, are doing much to reduce the forest fire evil in Canada, but such effort cannot be completely effective unless there is a very widespread and well-developed sense of public responsibility for the protection of our forests. Probably more directly than in other cases, the forests are public property; certainly the danger of loss by absolute destruction is greater than in the case of other forms of natural resources. Until there is a general appreciation of that fact among all the citizens of this country and a corresponding realization of responsibility, we cannot hope to entirely avoid forest fire losses, which have constituted a rather discouraging chapter in the history of our industrial development.

RUSTOMJEE ON POET TAGORE

Well-Known Indian Imperialist Gives Lecture at R. V. C.

THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE

Tagore the Most Outstanding Figure in the Re-birth of Indian Literature.

In the R.V.C. Convocation Hall at 5.15 yesterday afternoon Mr. Rustom Rustomjee lectured on the Indian poet, Tagore. Mr. Rustomjee has been heard in Montreal before, when he spoke to the Canadian Club some months ago on the British Empire and India's position therein. The lecturer is a very distinguished citizen of Bombay where he was formerly editor of one of the leading papers. When war broke out he offered his services to the British government which utilized him in the capacity in which he now comes to Canada. He is touring the Dominion giving lectures on India and the feeling of loyalty that pervades her people, explaining, too, her position as a member of the British Empire. Sir William Peterson in introducing Mr. Rustomjee, spoke in praise of the position that India has taken in the present crisis, claiming that she has already given many proofs of her allegiance to the Empire.

The lecturer, in introduction, stated that it was a great pleasure and privilege to speak before the members of the University. He was to tell of Indian poetry, yet he felt that this was no time to be dealing with the aesthetic and the literary when the future hopes of India were being blasted by German aggression. India's ideal is to be obtained from peace, her future is to be evolved not by appeal to arms but by quiet evolution. In introducing the name of Tagore, the lecturer spoke of him not merely as a poet but as a philosopher, educationalist, a social and religious reformer.

One of India's sons obtained the Nobel prize for literature. This was Tagore, who, as he lay on one occasion ill in London, looked upon Europe, its great cities, its massive armament, and found the omen not good. The major energies of the Western nations were not construction; their rival energies were tending to aggression; their fight against Nature and other enemies was leading their civilization astray. Indian civilization, on the other hand, has another ideal—freedom to be gained not by striving but by love.

In order to give a clear setting to the poet Tagore, the lecturer dwelt at length on what he called the Indian Renaissance parallel, as was stated, to the European Renaissance in many respects. The latter revival, however, was more complex for in Europe Greek and Latin in which the Renaissance revived interest were European languages. In India the language which engaged interest was foreign and expressive of a new spirit. The introduction of English by Macaulay in 1835 into the Indian educational system led in spite of the near-sighted policy of its author to the beginnings of renaissance in India. In Bengal especially, the new spirit began to be felt through the medium of English. Western ideas and modes of life, writing and manners were introduced and indulged. This was the initial stage. Now, interest has changed and is changing to the Indian literature of past days. A revival, however, of the Indian classics is not yet an accomplished fact.

In speaking of the first stage, Mr. Rustomjee asserted that the introduction of English had led to a shaking of old customs and religious convictions—the revolution was carried to an extreme. Western habits led to confusion in the social sphere, in fact the whole movement was as a swift torrent unguided in its movement. There were, indeed, some few men who saw the trend of events. Of these the poet's father was one. He was a man of deep spirit and moral conviction who saw the advantages and limitations of the movement, held fast to the historic past of his country and gave by his writing in Bengali the necessary fostering to his native tongue.

By 1850 there was in Bengal a creative literary spirit which had emerged from the initial period bearing the marks of its conflict with western ideals. All the writers of this time knew English, were impressed by its power—may even wrote in the language yet always with a remembrance of their own birthright. This spell of the West was so powerful as to induce a tendency for the use of English metre in Bengali—yet on the whole after the first initial confusion, much good was accomplished. New and great qualities

(Continued on Page 2)

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"Montreal's Most Popular Restaurant"

Enquire About Our
Special Meal Tickets

For our American Plan—Table d'Hôte
Dining Room Upstairs

A LA CARTE SERVICE—6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

GHEENT UNIVERSITY TO BE FLEMISH

Berlin, Germany—It is announced in the German press that the government of Belgium has included in the budget for 1916 the sum requisite for the conversion of Ghent University into a Flemish institution, a change that has been repeatedly advocated by the Flemish population in Belgium since 1830.

RECORD OF FRENCH UNIVERSITY

Grenoble, France—The electrotechnical institute of the University of Grenoble has remained open, in spite of the difficulties caused by the war. In 1914-1915 and in 1915-1916 the average number of pupils attending classes varied from 180 to 200, among whom were a certain number of students from the technical schools of Belgium and the north of France. Over 50 of the Institute's former pupils have been awarded various military distinctions.

Over 1200 students have signed the petition for voluntary military training at the University of Pennsylvania.

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GEORGE F. DRISCOLL Presents
The Comedy of Manners.

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PRICES: EVES., 50c to \$1.50.
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"THE BLACK LIST"
HALF HOUR ORCHESTRAL
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SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY,
MARIE DORO
In Sardou's International Success,
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WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
WILLIAM FAYERSHAM,
In Frederic Arnold Kummer's
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"ONE MILLION DOLLARS"

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FLORENCE ROCKWELL in
"THE FELL IN LOVE WITH HIS WIFE"
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CLARA KEMBLE YOUNG WEEK
TO-DAY
"His Official Wife"

SUNDAY
"CAMILLE"

EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS

In Spite of the War, New Movement Has Arisen.

NEED FOR SOME ACTION

At Present Only One Girl to Every Five Boys is Educated There.

It is rather remarkable that in the midst of the stress and strain of war-time there should have arisen in India and England a new movement for the Education of Indian girls. It is reassuring to see that constructive efforts for "after the war" adjustments are still kept in mind, for it is pretty generally recognized among thinking people in both India and England that one of the first steps in India's onward movement—that which will best prepare her for her rightful position in the Empire—is the education of her women.

The friends and reformers of India are not satisfied with the allotment of girls' education of on one-ninth of the public funds spent directly on education. They are not satisfied with the general percentage of 5.1 of pupils to the girl population of the school-going age and a much lower one in some of the provinces—such as 1.3 in the United Provinces. They cannot be content with the statistics for 1912-13, which show roughly that only one girl to every five boys is under instruction. They feel that the difficulties of caste and purdah cannot account for this condition, since in the United Provinces the Indian Christian girls in Anglo-vernacular secondary schools number only 2,688 out of a female Indian Christian population of 77,131.

Before speaking further of the present movement, it will be interesting to follow the history of girls' education in India as related to Government enactments. First, there was the Despatch of 1854, known as "the Educational Charter" of India, which founded the Indian Universities, introduced the system of grants-in-aid, and directed the extension of female education. One paragraph of the Despatch declares:—"The importance of female education in India cannot be overrated, and we have observed with pleasure the evidence which is now afforded of an increased desire on the part of many of the natives of India to give a good education to their daughters. By this means a greater proportion of impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men."

The Educational Commission of 1882 strongly urged the same view, and it received the endorsement of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. A Government High School for girls was afterwards established at Poona. This was initiated at a meeting in the Poona Town Hall in 1884, just thirty years after the Despatch of 1854. A notable event at the meeting was the reading of a memorial from the "Arya Mahila Samaj," or Indian Ladies' Association, which asked the Government "that female education might receive more liberal support, for they felt confident that the blessings conferred by male education would be multiplied a hundredfold if the women were similarly favored." Prof. Bahadurkar, in an address at the same meeting, pointed out that according to the ancient Aryan idea, the wife was the companion and friend of the husband, his partner in religious and worldly duties, and he quoted from the Mahabharata, "a wife is the half of a man and his most excellent friend; she is the foundation of him who seeks to be redeemed, a friend in solitude, a father in matters of duty, and a mother in distress."

In 1892 a memorial was sent to the Government asking "that more strenuous efforts may be made and larger grants allotted for the promotion of female education in India," and especially that the support given to the Poona High School be continued.

Enlarged grants for education were among the benefactions announced at the Delhi Durbar in 1911. In the Delhi Resolution in the Department of Education, 1913, the subject of education of girls was introduced by the words, "the education of girls remain unorganized."

The present effort has been inaugurated to secure this needed organization and special needs of the education of girls by a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, asking for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the conditions and special needs of the education of girls among all classes, and to report upon the best methods of procedure, so that a scheme may be built up suited to the requirements of the various communities and sets of India. This memorial of 1915 has some new and striking features, which indicate a radical change in the outlook upon educational methods for Indian women. The general position taken by the memorialists may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That in the education of girls the more advanced Feudatory States show better results than British India, for while in 1913 only 3,910 girls were under instruction for every million of the general population, the proportion in Mysore was 5,600, in Travancore 18,637, in Cochin it was nearly 20,000 (in 1912), and in Baroda as high as 35,599 (in 1912), and

1917 ANNUAL

There are many funny feelings that go chasing round your dome, when you're thinking 'bout your college days when you're away back home; and you'll get a kinder lonesome and you'll wish that you were back to be welcoming the fellows with a cheerfulness you lack. But you'll sigh in vain, I tell you, there'll be tear-drops in your eye, 'less you've something to remind you of your college days gone by.

There are things that you may treasure—flowers, ribbons or a glove, but YOU'LL want things more tangible—pictures of the ONE YOU LOVE.

There is yet a saving measure, and I tell you here's the dope, when you're a travelling salesman selling baby's toilet soap, you'll be weak and weary often at the knocks you've got that day, and you'll wish that you had something to divert your thoughts away from the toil and from the trouble of this wicked world of ours (when the glove is black and wrinkled and faded are the flowers). You'll grab that merry ANNUAL and light up your Jimmy pipe, peruse the jokes you'll find therein—nothing that is aged or ripe.

It will brush away the cobwebs and dispel the clouds of gloom, and the flowers of contentment in your weary heart will bloom.

Two and Fifty is a trifle—just consider what it brings; a world of happy memory that rings and rings and rings a-down the years that are to come—those that you and I may live? You'll get VALUE for YOUR COIN, Kid, in the ANNUAL that we give.

The ANNUAL will make its appearance in about three weeks and will be on sale at all University Buildings. The price is \$2.50.

MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 18.—The list of casualties up to midnight is as follows:

1st Battalion.
Wounded—Henry J. Doughty, England.

3rd Battalion.
Wounded—Charles Cobb, Richmond Hill, Ont.

5th Battalion.
Seriously ill—John W. Thompson, Casper, Wyoming.

Wounded—Thomas Bennett, 1560 Elgin avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

7th Battalion.
Wounded—Lieut. Hugh J. G. Geldert, County Court House, Halifax, N.S.

8th Battalion.
Prisoner of war at Munster—Walter J. Graham, 371 Lipton street, Winnipeg, Man.

10th Battalion.
Died of wounds—Albert Longhurst, England.

Died—Robert Easton, Scotland.
Wounded—Frank G. Rump, England.

15th Battalion.
Previously reported missing, now killed in action—Lance-Corp. John E. Billson, England; William Wauchope, Ireland.

Now officially reported killed in action—John Mullen (no particulars).

16th Battalion.
Wounded—Charles A. Carton, Ireland; J. Wilson Aikens, 819 Dundas street, London, Ont.

21st Battalion.
Seriously ill—George F. Moore, England.

24th Battalion.
Died of wounds—Edgar A. Mott, 83 Hutchison street, Montreal; Bernard F. Burke, Portuguese Cove, Halifax County, N.S.

26th Battalion.
Killed in action—Malcolm McKay, Little Shemogue, N.B.

41st Battalion.
Seriously ill—Denis Poirier, Cul-lensbrook, Bonaventure, Que.

42nd Battalion.
Wounded—Chris Charles Kauffman, Scotland.

46th Battalion.
Died—Alexander Scott, Scotland.

5th Field Company, Canadian Divisional Engineers.
Died of wounds—G. D. Manning, England.

KNOW A GOOD THING.

Hockey is gaining quite a following among the eastern colleges of the United States. There are now teams at Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, West Point, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maine, Trinity, Amherst, Williams, and several others. All of which goes to show that the Yankee students know a good game when they see it. The only reason that the game will never be played as much on the other side as it is in Canada, its home, is because ice is a scarce article over there except in the northern part of the country or in the cities where artificial rinks are established.

DYE RESEARCH WORK IN BRITAIN

London, England—Prof. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., professor of chemistry at the University of Oxford, has been appointed head of the research department of British Dyes, Limited. He has also accepted the chairmanship of the advisory council of that company, in place of Prof. Raphael Meldola, F.R.S. Professor Perkin occupies a position of unique distinction as an organic chemist, and has done much valuable research work in connection with the manufacture of dyes. He is a son of Sir William Perkin, who was the founder of the coal-tar color industry, and was at one time professor of chemistry in the Victoria University, Manchester.

HALF CENTURY OF Y. W. C. A.

Dinner in Celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Its Numerous Activities Enable It to Hold the Young People.

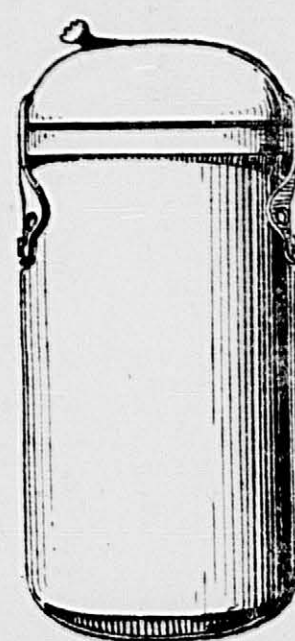
At a dinner given in New York recently, in celebration of the Young Women's Christian Association's first half-century in the United States, greetings were read from the organization in all parts of the world—Scandinavia, Australasia, South Africa, and Japan. Since the association was first formed in Boston, it has come to own property worth millions. The original association found its peculiar function when it established a boarding house for self-supporting young women. A few years later a group of students in the Middle West met and organized an association to carry on religious and social activities in the colleges for young woman students. Along these lines the promotion of the physical, social and spiritual well-being of its members, the Association, under the leadership of such women as Grace H. Dodge, has developed. It is the largest, richest and most effective organization now at work in behalf of young women. In New York alone \$3,000,000 was raised two years ago by public subscription for its endowment.

The ordinary activities of the Association centre in its gymnasium facilities, libraries, restaurants, Bible classes and social gatherings. In 300 cities and towns it conducts night classes for wage-earners, and its summer camps offer outdoor vacations near every large centre. But it has come in the last few years to do much beyond this ordinary work. Typical of its watchfulness for social usefulness is what it undertook at the "Joy Zone" at San Francisco last summer. Here there were employed nearly 400 young women, subject to constant overstrain and temptation. The Y. W. C. A. built a club house, open also to women employed in the Exposition buildings; it co-operated with the concessionaries and Exposition authorities in inducing the women to use it; and in anticipation of the end of the Fair and consequent unemployment, it held evening classes in stenography and salesmanship, and organized an employment agency. It is busy in the Philippines, at Panama, in Hawaii, in Alaska, and is following the American missionary and trader in Asia and Africa as a cosmopolitan civilizing influence. Before the war there were agents representing it in eleven emigrant-centres of Europe. It has placed a more and more prominent part in industrial camps, in co-operation with large corporations. In the largest cities it has shown a surprising versatility. Thus in New York, besides its central home and neighborhood branches, it has a colored women's branch, a French branch, a boarding home, a studio club for art students, a nurses' club, and an international institute for immigrant girls. In rural districts it has won as secure a place.

Frequent emphasis, perhaps sometimes exaggerated, has been laid upon the alleged failure of the church to hold or win young people. Whatever the force in statements upon this head, there is no doubt that the Christian Associations prove, from one point of view, that it is still possible to enroll great numbers of young men and women in an active form of religious service; from another that an unsectarian body has an appeal that is hardly possible for denominational "well-pleased" bodies to equal. The chief reason for the success of the Associations in the same communities where sectarian organizations have failed is their exemption from jealousies. An official of this city, in writing recently of an inspection of various Association branches in the West, quoted a village deacon on the local Association's work. "There are two churches here, a Methodist and a Presbyterian, and the way people look at life nowadays, there's so little real difference that they have to fight one another to keep their separate organizations alive. If the Methodists should attempt to organize a girls' club, the Presbyterians would say they were trying to take away their young people; or the other way around. But there same people will come together in the Associations, forget all about their sectarian differences, and work together and have a good time together like real human beings and Christians." It is doubtless true also that church officials engaged in welfare work often put denominational allegiance above social sympathy; they find it hard to forget that they are indirectly searching for church recruits. In the Association worker, on the other hand, social sympathy is never weakened by concern with denominational interests; the welfare work, though conceived in a religious spirit, stands by itself.

DANGEROUS, INDEED.

"Do you know that there are times when it is dangerous to enter an Episcopal church?" "That cannot be," said the bishop. "Pray explain, madam." "Why," said she, "it is when there is a canon in the reading-desk, a big gun in the pulpit, when the bishop is charging his clergy, the choir is murdering the anthem, and the organist is trying to drown the choir."



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ADVISORY BOARD TO HELP STUDENTS

Columbia University Has an Advisory Committee of Experienced Architects.

As a means of making the curriculum of the Columbia School of Architecture follow more closely the requirements of practical workers in that field, an advisory committee of experienced architects has been formed. At the invitation of the University, three societies have elected three members each to serve on this committee. The societies and members selected are as follows: From the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Bertram C. Goodhue, Charles A. Platt and Egerton Swartout; from the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, Thomas Hastings, Henry F. Hornbostel, and Lloyd Warren; from the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture of Columbia, Goodhue Livingston, John Russell Pope and I. N. Phelps Stokes.

Although purely an advisory committee, it is expected that their work will be of great administrative value. Frequent visits to the school are planned, and criticism resulting from these visits will, whenever possible, lead to a readjustment of the curriculum. A schedule has been arranged on the basis of which three members of the committee, one from each of the three groups mentioned, will be invited to attend each of the ten or more judgments of work in design held during the year at Columbia.

Curator Richard F. Bach, writing in the Architectural Record of this new plan, makes the following comment:

"The technicalities of administrative control will remain as heretofore in the hands of the administrative board. On the other hand, the committee will call into play its hard bought experience, its knowledge of the fundamental demands of practice, as well as its cherished ideals of a great art ingrained through many qualitative tests so that the scholastic intention may be brought to a full grasp of the objective of professional practice."

SURNAMES WHICH INDICATE TRADES

Curious names of obsolete trades are to be met with in mediaeval records. Some obsolete names of trades survive in surnames, such as Webster, Lister, Walker. In the fourteenth century the weaver was known as the "webster," the dyer was the "lyster," and the workman who trod the cloth in the dye vat was the "walker." The "arkwright" made the arks or chests in which clothes or meal were stored, and the smith was frequently dubbed the "fader," this latter being one of the rare cases in which the Latin translation of a craft has become a common surname. When the "cottelet" had forged an edged tool the "blomer" finished it off, or put the bloom on; the "chapman" travelled with goods from door to door, and the "coke" baked coals and sold them.

The Yale crew will this season take The Pennsylvanian, the student publication, is urging upon the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania the necessity of providing adequate grounds for the use of those engaging in all forms of athletics. It is pointed out that Franklin Field is too small for the candidates of various teams who wish to practice, and at times the field is so congested that it is dangerous to try to do any work. The Pennsylvanian says "the university is in possession of a number of acres of land along the Schuylkill River which can be opened up for athletic purposes if only the Trustees will realize the urgency of this particular matter."

QUIPS

—By T. J. K.

Someone who is too modest to sign his or her name has sent in the following. Being unable to thank him or her personally we take this method of letting him or her (that's the third time we said it) know that we appreciate his or her (once again) action:

STUDENTS.

These are commonly divided into four groups, according to the number of successful years spent in the University by them. The groups are:

- (1) Freshmen.
- (2) Sophomores.
- (3) Juniors.
- (4) Seniors.

Freshmen are those students who are spending their first year in College. For this reason they are very numerous, that is, compared with the members of the other groups. There is, however, a noted tendency for this group to diminish in numbers after the Christmas holidays. Members of this group very frequently decide not to come back to become sophomores, when there is a quarter forthcoming (for lockers) and are very useful generally. Juniors are always called "Jimmie," "Skeezucks," "Harry," or "Billy" and are either former B.A.'s or retired soldiers.

GROUNDSDMEN

Are men employed to do light duties about the grounds of the University. Their special duty is to criticize and discuss the actions of students and professors, and are very competent to do this. They always know how a better hockey team could have been formed. A groundsman who is in special favor is called the head groundsman or coach.

Just a little powder, even dynamite. Blows a great big boulder completely out of sight.
Just a little powder, manipulated right. Makes a little girl look quite out of sight.

Theologian (during his first sermon on a new field)—"Yes, I am trying to follow the divine injunction to cast out the sick, heal the dead, and raise the devil."

Of all the words of tongue or pen. The saddest are, "Those prunes again."

Someone sent in a contribution to the ANNUAL to this office; it is even to rough to print in this column. He or she signed himself or herself "A. N. IDIOT." All we have to say is that the clergyman was onto his job when he named that person.

Fascinating Facts

When a match goes out it never comes back.

Dean (to applicant for position as janitor). "You are, of course, strictly sober?"
Applicant—"Oh, yes. Frequently."

Idle Ideas

Many a man who is let in on the ground floor has to crawl out through the cellar window.

A grass widow is never as green as she pretends to be.

There are too many of us who cast bread upon the waters with a fire shovel and then wait around with a five-ton truck.

A rolling stone gathers no moss but then it does not get as green as the one that stood still.

In business and poker a good deal depends on a good deal.

People who commit suicide have a correct idea of their value to the world.

Time flies but you can easily sit down and stop a few minutes.

The man who can take a drink or let it alone nearly always takes the drink.

It is far better for a man to talk through his nose than through his hat.

Steam Up

Sing a song of Autumn.
A cellar full of coal;
Four and twenty shovels.
Have hardly made a hole.

BUT

When the winter's over
You'll hear me loudly sing:
"The gold-durn bin is empty—
I'm glad to meetcha, Spring."

Freshie—Oh, dear, I had an awful dream last night. I thought that my watch was gone.

Soph.—Well, it wasn't true, was it?
Freshie—No. But when I awakened and looked at it I found that it was going.

She—Tom says that he will not be going home for the Easter holidays as he intends to go in for long-distance running.

He—Yes, it is true that he has a lot of ground to cover before the examinations.

The city and the chorus girl
Are much alike, it's true;
For a city's built with outskirts,
And a chorus girl is too.

Observations on the Weather and Other Things

The cold is holding out enough for gentlemen to avail themselves of when the next session commences. Freshmen are noted for a tendency to haunt certain places, such as the library, moving-picture, shows, conversats, skating-parties, and hand-stands. Some of the chief occupations of freshmen are, patting down their hair, discussing college affairs, smok-

ing cigarettes where they can be seen.

SOPHOMORES

Sophomores are freshmen who have decided to spend more time in college. They are inclined to look down upon the freshmen, but nevertheless, feel it their duty to attend the conversats arranged for the latter's benefit. A sophomore knows more than any junior or senior and doesn't mind telling people what he knows. The chief occupation of sophomores is the wearing of wrist watches.

JUNIORS

Are those students who did their duty when freshmen. Juniors are high enough to be entertained by sophomores. They often get out annuals in which they publish their own literary works which would otherwise never see print.

SENIORS

are those students about to be turned out of the University. Knowing this, they are obliged to do a little studying for the first time since being freshmen. Juniors and seniors delight to form little clubs where they can air their views on different subjects. Seniors spend a great deal of time in strolling around in a very businesslike manner. Some seniors get up plays and pay people to see them. Seniors take a great interest in things connected with the R.V.C.

PROFESSORS

These are men who dictate notes for students to pretend to go over. Professors are very witty and humorous and their wit is always appreciated by the students. Some professors have foolish habits called eccentricities. A professor has advanced much when he has acquired one of these eccentricities.

JANITORS

Janitors are men employed to do light duties around the buildings. They mind the freshmen (especially other nicks now that the Campus ice sheet is covered with snow).

HOWARD it is to work in the library at night at the present season. West is a fatal direction for the studious.

Tell Us Please:

—WHO—

Is the Arts Junior who is lately wakening up to the possibilities of life?

—WHO—

Was the patriotic Irish student who drank nothing but creme de menthe yesterday?

—WHO—

Is the Senior female geology student who persists in mistaking that class for one in domestic science?

—AND—

Was the Theologian who took one of the females to the St. Regis for supper the other evening?

—WHY—

Was she mistaken for a chorus girl? (The R.V.C. staff has contributed the following items:)

—WHO—

Is the Sopho who appeared in the political economy lecture on Monday blissfully unconscious of a long golden hair on his coat-sleeve?

—WHERE—

Did he get it?

—WHO—

Said "Copper is found in 'Me-chicken'" (Michigan)?

—WHO—

Are the chemistry students whose groans were heard issuing from the Macdonald Chemistry Building, Thursday, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

—AND—

What was the cause thereof?

How to Treat a Wife

(Extract from lecture by N.C.O.)
"Your rifle is your best friend. Take every care of it; treat it as you would your wife; rub it all over with an oily rag every day."

Remarks of Our Office Boy, Better Known as Augustus Elhu:
"Only one more issue of the Daily—Thank Heaven." And then he heaved a sigh of relief.

Editorial.

Not having published an editorial all year, we think it meet that we should not let this momentous occasion pass without a word or two. There is a passage in our old friend Billy Shakespeare about the swan that sings when it is about to die. Well, I swan that this column has been a bird of a one, and ergo, ergo, we think that a dirge should not be considered out of place. We have consulted the oracles and so forth; we have often contemplated the awful effects of gifted (?) poets' (and the feminine of the same) work that have been so unfortunate as to receive publication. But we felt reckless as well, we felt reckless anyhow, and after wishing you all a Merry Christmas and incidentally apologizing to Rudyard Kipling, we sing:

When Quips last Quip has been written,
And his pen lies rusted and dried;
When the oldest joke's forsaken,
And the youngest one has been tried,
He shall rest; and faith he shall need it,
Lie down till the summer is o'er,
When the Daily once more comes forth,
And this column is started "encore."

And I, J. P. shall be happy,
She will cheer to the good free air,
She shall write her poems by the ream,

Unfettered and free from the care
That somewhere a cynic is sitting
Who will scorn at her efforts grand
(Then shadows of grim destruction
Will darken the face of the land).

And some will praise and forgive us;
And others will blame and condemn;
The former we'll welcome and love;
The latter? We never liked them.

We wish you in this Quip we write.
That you will get through the
exams.

But some will fail by the wayside—
Please, do not be one of those HAMS.
And just to show you that we know
the Classics, we will close with that
oft-quoted line from Nick Carter:
"Actum est de Quips."

SMOKER OF MED. '20.

A meeting of the class Med. '20 was held yesterday, at which it was decided to hold a smoker on Saturday, March 25th, and that those members of the class who had enlisted since the beginning of the term should be invited as guests. It was further decided that each of these men should be presented with a pin emblematic of Med. '20 in order to show the goodwill of the class towards them on account of the sacrifice that they had made in giving up their college course. A class yell was finally adopted, as follows:

Peritonitis, laryngitis, Ilio-Tibial band,
Ossification, maturation, coccygeal gland,
Liquefaction, reflex action, pectineal line,
Spleenic vein and pudic nerve, foramen palatine,
To help the ladies; bring the babies,
Meds '20 of Old McGill. W-O-W!

NEW LIBRARY AT QUEENS

Plans for the construction of the new library at Queen's will be submitted to Dr. James Douglas, R. K. Shepherd, Toronto, architect-in-chief, has left for Atlantic City to submit the local conception of the university's desires to Dr. Douglas. The library will cost \$150,000. The original grant made by Dr. Douglas, chancellor of the college, was \$100,000, but he increased that sum to \$150,000. Dr. Douglas is at present spending the winter on the balmy beaches of the near south. It is expected that the architect's plans will be sanctioned. They have not been made known as yet, but provide for one of the finest buildings in the group of Queen's.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY GRANTS

Cambridge, England.—The Rev. A. S. Duncan Jones, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed Hulsean lecturer for the period 1915 to 1917. The Hulsean prize for 1915 is not awarded. The general board of studies have considered the offer of the Royal Geographical Society of grants to the schools of geography at Oxford and Cambridge. The Royal Geographical Society, being advised that both schools are doing good work, and ought to be maintained, have decided to make grants of £300 per annum to each school for four years, contingent, in the case of Cambridge, upon the university making a grant of equal amounts to the school. The board have accordingly recommended that the generous offer be gratefully accepted, and recommend that a grant of £300 be made to the geographical education fund.

FRESHMEN SHOW MUCH IRISH SPIRIT

Brilliant Ties Express the Sympathies of These Simps in Science Lecture.

Two of the latest arrivals at Prof. Armstrong's lecture in descriptive geometry yesterday morning were very differently attired. One entered with a tie, of which yellow was the predominant color, and on making his way to his seat, was the subject of many derisive remarks. One freshman expressed the feeling of the class when he heard loud enough for every one to hear: "What a (censored) of a tie!"

The next tardy one came in decked with shamrock, which blended with his uniform, and went to his seat amidst the profound silence of admiration. The contrast set the freshmen thinking (for a change). At the end of the lecture, when the class made its way to the drafting room, the leaders determined on a plan of action. The wearer of the yellow tie was received with a cordiality that boded ill. All at once the gang set on him, removed the offensive adornment, collar and tie, and tore up the latter.

Upon inspection two other freshmen were found who did not conform to the conventional green. The mode of procedure was the same as on the former occasion.

To give the offenders a lesson, their lurid cravats were hung up on the steam pipes. Any attempts made to regain them were successfully stopped by the enthusiastic onlookers, and one or two individual scraps helped to make things interesting, especially once, when a representative of the Canadian army went to the rescue or a fallen comrade. It was a rather forlorn and battle-scarred group which wended its way out of the building at the close of the performance.

McGILL ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting of the society will be held in the lecture theatre of the Engineering Building, on Monday, March 20th, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. E. A. Pitt will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Religion and Folklore in the West Indies."



A Fop of the 18th Century

And there are Fops to-day.

But even they take on an air of distinction in

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They are more wonderful than ever this season, especially the "Poole," "Row," "Budd" and "D'Orsay" Models—You will never regret having purchased a "Society."

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1085. CANADA. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock.
- 1163. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
- 1186. QUEBEC. Memoir No. 55. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
- 1169. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
- 1242. Memoir No. 32. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
- 1204. Memoir No. 24. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
- 1220. Memoir No. 23. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. Memoir No. 21. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
- YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED.

- 1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- 2077. Map 31A. Geological map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
- NOVA SCOTIA. Map 13A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 84. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1208. Map 52A. Southwest Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
- NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 35A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmorland Counties, N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1178. QUEBEC. Map 37A. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Vaudreuil Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glenora, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
- 1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- 1244. Map 64A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. Maps 74A-99A. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary, between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour intervals 100 feet.
- 1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
- YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 2A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Winisk Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.

NOTE: Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.